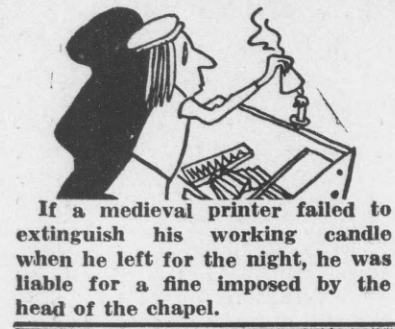


This Is Union Label Week. Buy Union—Be Union!



VOL. XII—NO. 2

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1949

WHOLE NO. 570

Fed. Opens '50 Political Drive

California's million-member AFL organization last week launched the most intense political drive in a half-century of fighting labor's cause as 2,000 delegates at the 50th anniversary convention in Los Angeles roared approval of plans to go all-out on the political front in 1950.

Every weapon available, backed by the dimes and dollars of the rank and file, will go into a historic campaign to elect labor-minded legislators and assure a better break in this prosperous land for the toiling wage-earners.

Pres. John Shelley, Secretary Neil Haggerty, and most of the federation's vice-presidents were re-elected. Thomas A. Small defeated Anthony Agrillo in Dist. No. 8 (San Jose area), and O. T. Sastre replaced L. McClain in Dist. No. 4 (San Pedro area).

Besides laying the groundwork for a big year ahead on the political scene, the most important convention action was to call for a boycott of all private "voluntary" disability plans. Federation officers declared this must be done "to curb the interests, power and influence of the insurance companies, who are preventing a liberalization of labor's program to meet the public need." So much insurance is being hogged by private companies that the state fund is not being built up to the point where it can do everybody some good.

Details on the year's political drive, including the amounts to be assessed for this purpose, pushing of registration, use of the press and radio, and other phases, will be sent out to all unions by the Federation in the near future.

More complete details on convention action will be given in next week's paper.

Workers Patronize Themselves

By I. M. ORNBURN, Sec.-Treas., Union Label Trades Department, American Federation of Labor

When we buy Union Label articles we really patronize the workers who made them. When we use Union services we also patronize the workers who perform them. Thus, purchases of union merchandise and patronage of union services are reflected in the pay envelopes of every worker and they are the best security for fellow union workers' jobs, the best guarantee of union wages, and the only insurance for our high labor standards in America.

The chief objectives in urging all consumers to patronize only firms which display the Union Label, Shop Card, and Union Button, are to increase the sales-volume of fair manufacturers and merchandisers, foster good relations with employers who are in agreement with the American Federation of Labor, and also create better public relations with American consumers who receive better value in both quality and craftsmanship for their money.

It is not necessary for me to emphasize the vital importance of buying Union Label goods and of using Union services to members of labor unions. Certainly if we do not "patronize" ourselves we cannot expect union employers to pay us union wages. It would be futile for labor unionists to fight for increased wages and then use the contents of their pay envelopes to patronize manufacturers and merchandisers of non-union products.

We must keep up the interest in Union Label campaigns throughout every day of the year. Let Union Label Week, September 3-10, be just a beginner for a big drive for all things union.

Factory Jobs Drop

San Francisco.—There were fewer jobs available in July than the previous month. Factory employment dropped nearly 2,500 with the dip concentrated in food, processing, shipbuilding, heavy machinery, iron and steel. In textiles, chemicals and petroleum there was also a downward trend.

All-out to Beat R. A. Taft

Columbus, Ohio.—AFL President William Green declared that the American Federation of Labor will pull no punches in its campaign next year for the defeat of its arch-enemy, Senator Robert A. Taft.

Mr. Green, who described the "Beat Taft" campaign as the biggest political undertaking the federation has ever made, said a voluntary contribution of \$2 will be sought from each of the AFL's 500,000 members in Ohio.

He explained that this was but a part of the fund-raising drive to be undertaken by the AFL's political arm, Labor's League for Political Education, to raise similar \$2 contributions from each of the AFL's nearly 8,000,000 members, their families, and friends of the labor movement. The funds obtained will be used to finance election campaign activities on both the national level and at the "grass roots" in every election precinct.

Mr. Green said the main objective of the AFL drive in 1950 would be to unseat the Ohio Senator, coauthor of the obnoxious Taft-Hartley Law, and anyone else who voted for the measure.

While Senator Taft will be the chief AFL target, LLPE is pointing for the defeat of other anti-labor senators who must go to the electorate next year. These include Homer E. Capeheart of Indiana, Forest C. Donnell of Missouri, and Eugene Milliken of Colorado.

Another feature of the AFL campaign will be to lend its support to those men seeking re-election to the Senate who have demonstrated by their actions in Washington that they are sympathetic to the goals of the organized labor movement.

Senators in this group who face stiff opposition in their own states are: Wayne Morse of Oregon, Carl Hayden of Arizona, Lister Hill of Alabama, Olin D. Johnson of South Carolina, Brien McMahon of Connecticut, Warren G. Magnuson of Washington, Francis J. Meyers of Pennsylvania, Calude E. Pepper of Florida, and Elbert D. Thomas of Utah.

Commenting on these Senate races, Joseph D. Keenan, director of LLPE, has said that labor would "have a pretty tough fight" to insure the re-election of labor's friends.

2 Years of T-H

Washington.—In the two years since the Taft-Hartley law became effective on August 22, 1947, a lot has happened to hamper and restrict union activity.

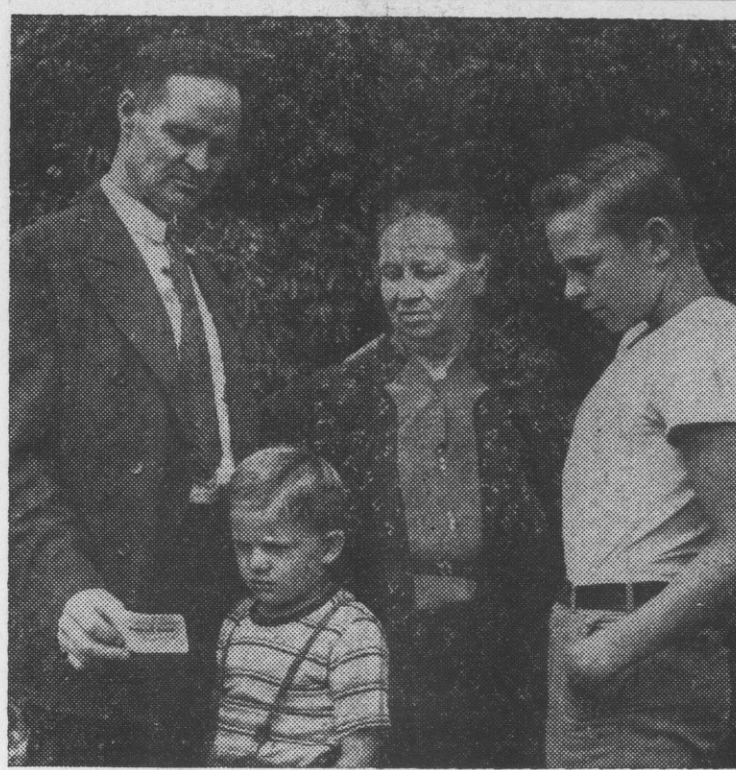
Some of the highlights of this period are brought out in the following analysis of activities of the National Labor Relations Board which appeared in the August issue of "Research Report" published by the American Federation of Labor.

1. Union Shop Elections.—Before any union can bargain for any type of union security clause under the new law, it must have specific authorization through an election among the workers concerned. From August 22, 1947, to June 30, 1949, a total of 32,940 union security elections had been held with over 3,000,000 workers casting their ballots. In all but 2.6 per cent of these elections, the result was a victory for the union. During this period, AFL unions won a total of 23,167 elections with a vote totaling 1,547,777.

2. Unfair Labor Practice Charges.—For the first time the law authorized the filing of charges against labor unions for violation of newly enacted unfair labor practices. During the past two years over 2,000 such charges have been filed with the NLRB.

3. Injunctions.—Under the new law the board's general counsel was authorized to apply for injunctions against labor unions alleged to have committed certain "unfair labor practices." During the past two years, the general counsel has applied for 56 injunctions of which 24 have been granted, 8 denied, 16 are still pending and 8 were withdrawn.

4. Always ask for the Union Label, Shop Card and Union Button.



TO BE DEPORTED—Hamish MacKay proudly holds his membership card in Local 738, United Brotherhood of Carpenters (AFL), after learning that the U. S. Immigration Service has brought deportation proceedings against him in Portland, Ore., after more than 20 years in this country. MacKay was a leader of the unemployed in the 1930's.

Constant Fear Of Insecurity

Workers and their families live in constant fear of insecurity. Fear of unemployment, illness, accident, old age, is always with the worker from the time he enters the labor market until he is fired because he is too old to work.

The worker knows that he personally has no real protection against these hazards. Only his employer and the government can safeguard him.

The fight of the unions to obtain protection for their members against the hazards of illness, accident, old age has historic roots. In the early 19th century, organization for collective bargaining was forbidden by law. Workers organized mutual aid groups to get around anti-union laws and they became the beginnings of the American union movement.

BOOSTED DURING WAR

The first organizations of workers were generally loan, sick benefit and burial societies. The Philadelphia Typographical Society, organized in 1802, was incorporated in 1810 as a benevolent society. It was only in 1833 that its "primary and paramount intention" became "the determination and support of adequate wages for journeymen printers."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen & Enginemen was formed in 1873 as a benevolent society. It was not until 12 years later that it assumed its function as a union. The union welfare movement received great impetus during World War II. Following the freezing of wages by the wartime Little Steel formula, unions concentrated on winning fringe benefits, particularly health and welfare programs financed out of the huge war profits of the corporations.

By 1945 about 600,000 union members were covered by health and welfare programs. By 1947 the number had grown to 1,200,000. By 1948 the number of workers receiving this elementary protection had grown to more than three million. At the present time about four million workers are covered by some type of health, welfare and/or pension plan.

The growing union welfare movement, climaxed now by the demands of the major unions in basic industries for health, welfare and pension benefits, represents the determination of the workers to cope with the ever-present threat of insecurity. They are fighting to protect their families from the loss of wages and the breakdown of morale due to illness and accident. They are fighting for the right of workers who become too old to work to live as human beings.

MACHINES WEAR OUT

Industry sets aside huge sums to take care of the wear and tear of machinery. The unions are demanding that the same protection be

Fed. Pushes Job Program

An adequate city-farm housing program under both state and federal laws must be pushed by labor, and California must develop a strong public works program to stabilize the employment outlook, opinions voiced at the 47th convention of the State Federation of Labor in Los Angeles last week indicate.

The Fed executive board urged a strong job program, saying unemployment is critical in the U. S. and California at present and requires positive action for correction. This statement was made in a preliminary report by the Fed officers. Immediately, on giving the opening address, Gov. Earl Warren came out for a strong job program.

He called for: (1) Developing natural resources for permanent jobs; (2) systematic public works program, state, federal and local; (3) new basic industries must be attracted to the state.

The Fed officers urged federal and state works, including housing and schools, and they urged all labor to get behind a vigorous housing program for both city and farm areas under state and federal laws providing for housing programs.

32 Jobless Areas On Critical List

Washington.—Twenty-two critical employment areas were designated by the Labor Department in addition to the 10 named a month ago.

Announcing the action, the department stressed that it did not mean that the employment situation had worsened.

A spokesman reported that the new areas mostly were smaller communities which "probably" should have been included on the original list, and that there had been "no critical change" in the first 10 designated areas.

The department said that Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary of Labor, had extended the list to include small as well as larger areas at the request of the White House. John R. Steelman, Presidential assistant, is in charge of channeling government construction and procurement contracts into areas where unemployment is "critical."

The new areas listed by Mr. Tobin had a total of 146,000 jobless workers in July, compared with 210,000 in the first 10. The new areas are:

Jasper, Ala.; Ansonia, Bristol, Danielson, Meriden and New Britain, Conn.; Cario, Crab Orchard, Centralia and Mount Vernon, Ill.; Terre Haute and Vincennes, Ind.; Biddeford, Sanford, Me.; Cumberland, Md.; Lawrence and Fall River, Mass.; Jackson, Port Huron and the Upper Peninsula copper area, Mich.; Manchester, N. H.; Pottsville, Pa., and Burlington, Vt.

Those on the original list were Bridgeport and Waterbury, Conn.; New Bedford and Worcester, Mass.; Muskegon, Mich.; Scranton and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Utica-Rome, N. Y.; Providence, R. I., and Knoxville, Tenn.

The department pointed out that most of the thirty-two areas now listed as critical were in coal-mining, textile and metal-working centers. Little hope of increased employment was seen for most.

The Logical Way

Compulsory health insurance no more adds to the burden of sickness now born by the members of society than fire insurance adds to the burden of fire. It would simply redistribute the financial burden.

It would do this partly by collecting small weekly contributions from employers and employees similar to the contributions for unemployment insurance, and partly by general taxes imposed by the government to cover proper medical care to those who are not employed, or indigent, or self-employed, or engaged in agriculture rather than industry.

Green Endorses Community Chest

By WILLIAM GREEN, Pres. AFL

Once again I have the privilege and honor of adding my personal endorsement to the official endorsement of the American Federation of Labor for the Community Chest campaigns in 1949.

The health and welfare of all people in this nation is a primary concern of the American Federation of Labor and its membership. We believe that there is a place and a necessity for both voluntary and public health and welfare agencies. Both deserve our support. The voluntary agencies in particular are a living expression of the traditional American generosity and our interest in the health and welfare of our fellow citizens. I take particular pleasure in endorsing the Community Chest campaigns because through your policy of federated giving you succeed in diminishing the multiplicity of time-consuming appeals to the American public. Secondly, in having representatives from labor, management, and the professions serve on your boards and committees of the Community Chest and their participating Red Feather agencies, you exemplify the American and democratic practice of all groups in our nation cooperating to serve all the people.

I sincerely hope this year's campaign launched by the Community Chests and Councils of America will meet with a full measure of success. This commendable objective can be reached through the enthusiastic cooperation of all classes of people, including the membership of the American Federation of Labor. For this reason, I appeal with all sincerity to the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor throughout the United States to cooperate wholeheartedly and to contribute as generously as possible to the Community Chests and Councils of America campaign in all the cities, towns and villages throughout the United States.

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IN DECONTROL DILEMMA — Federal Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods announced that "either I must fire one-third of my employees . . . or decontrol a third of the areas under federal rent control." Woods gave as his reason the drastic slash in OHE funds appropriated for the next fiscal year.

Doctors Fight Health Plan, Spend Millions

Washington.—The American Medical Association, backed by druggists and patent medicine manufacturers who profit from ill health, are spending millions to beat the administration health plan, the CIO charged August 31.

The AMA is spreading highly misleading literature about the plan, the publication said, when it exaggerates its cost and charges that individuals would not be allowed to select their own physicians.

Declaring that the whole program could be financed by a tax of 3 or 4 per cent on pay rolls, paid half by workers and half by the employers, the publication goes on to state that the workers' contribution would be less than workers' families are now paying for less medical care. A worker earning \$3,000 a year would pay \$35 or \$40 for the complete care of his entire family.

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Prices Down Tiny Bit; Feel It?

Washington.—The consumer price index for mid-July issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics August 26 showed that city prices edged downward 6/10 of 1 per cent between June and July.

This left the BLS index 3 per cent below the July, 1948, mark, but 26 per cent above June, 1946, when price control was killed, and 71 per cent above the price level when World War II began in Europe.

The General Motors Corp. immediately announced in Detroit and Washington that it would not lower its workers' pay in accordance with an escalator clause in its contract with the United Auto Workers (CIO) and other unions. GM said it accepted a "calculated estimate" by BLS that the rent component of the index is too low, and that in practical effect living costs have not gone down as the index would indicate.

The GM action sets a precedent for other situations where unions have pegged their wage rates on the BLS index, to rise or fall with it in so-called escalator fashion.

The July BLS price index showed a 1.3 per cent drop in food costs during the month, while noting a rent increase of but 1/10 of 1 per cent. To get its figures BLS surveyed rents in 11 cities in both June and July. The GM statement said BLS had estimated its rent figures are between 3 1/2 and 6 index points off, putting the entire consumer price index 8/10 of 1 per cent away from accuracy.

Sept. 14 Is Last Day To Register!

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A SERIOUS LABOR DAY

Labor Day for 1949 was marked by numerous large demonstrations by the men and women of toil. In practically all of them there rang forth in all seriousness a plea to the workers to unite on the political field for the purpose of electing lawmakers in both the state and federal bodies, who will accord a fair deal to labor instead of the anti-labor treatment meted out by the 81st Congress.

It is truly a most serious situation that confronts the American workers of today. During the last three generations labor has been battling incessantly to establish those rights that are guaranteed by the United States constitution. More and more these rights, as they affect labor, were becoming established, not only in our federal government but also in an increasing number of our states.

Then came the 80th Congress of 1947 and 1948 to adopt the Taft-Hartley slave law. The Democratic party had promised to repeal that law but although this party is now in control of both houses of Congress it has not repealed this anti-labor law. This attitude on the part of the present Congress has brought home to our workers everywhere such a realization as they have never had before that they must now use their political power to the utmost to replace as many as possible of the present anti-labor Congressmen with a new type of lawmaker, who will give labor a square deal.

OUTBURSTS AT PEEKSKILL

Twice in a row on weekends at Peekskill, N. Y., disturbances have taken place, evidently against the giving of a concert by Robeson, the well-known negro baritone singer. Besides being an unusually accomplished singer Robeson is also interested in politics of the leftist persuasion and has visited Russia. Extremist rightists reported by the newspapers as being mostly members of the American legion attended the first meeting for the purpose of breaking it up. Robeson learned what was happening in time to stay away from that meeting. The following week another concert was arranged as a protest against what had happened at the first one.

With 15,000 present and a large delegation of soldiers and police the second concert was held without further incident till after it was over and the crowd was driving home when automobiles were bombarded from the roadsides with stones and glass bottles that broke many windshields and injured several hundred people. Eleven were arrested and Governor Dewey promises he will make a full investigation.

Those who were responsible for this outburst are the very people who make no end of ado about what they call subversive teachings by people whom they are continually accusing of advocating the "overthrow of the United States government by force and violence," yet they resort to force and violence themselves to prevent free assembly, which is guaranteed by the constitution. These fanatics have most certainly not helped their own cause by what they did on these two occasions.

HOW BAD BEFORE WE HALT?

How many lives will have to be lost before anything is done about stopping the increasing toll of every holiday? Every Labor Day has been bad but this last one seemed to be about the worst one yet. Yes, admonishing is done, but that does not deter people from doing all those things that end up in fatal accidents.

In industry a number of steps have been taken to safeguard the workers from accidents and considerable headway has been made but the job is still far from completed. At the rate people are coming to untimely ends human life does not seem to be taken any too seriously. Many people assume a fatalistic attitude that whatever is to be will happen anyway, hence what purpose does it serve to try to do anything about it? In the light of the reduction in the percentage of accidents that do take place when something substantial is done to prevent them proves conclusively that many needless deaths can be prevented.

It has always been the way of our civilization to wait and do nothing until some terrible catastrophe results from our indifference before anything is done. Then belated precautions frequently are taken. How terrible must the toll resulting from highway travel become before steps will be taken to make travel safer than it is today? It is certain that it will take something more than just talk and admonition to reduce our present death toll, especially on holidays.

You may be young now and old-age pension may seem so far away that you don't see why you should be interested in it. You will be surprised how fast the years roll by. What a pickle you will be in when you get old if you have no pension to fall back on.

What is good is worth cultivating. What is injurious should be discarded.

Bits Of Humor

An indignant subscriber called Editor Toft and gave him a thorough dressing down—"Just a moment," pleaded Toft. "I printed that item just as you gave it to me, namely, that you handed in your resignation."

"I know you did," roared the angry business agent, "but look where you printed it. Under the heading of 'Good of the Union.'"

Doctor: "Has your husband taken the medicine I prescribed: 1 tablet before each meal and a small whiskey after?"
Mrs. Green: "Maybe he's a few tablets behind but he's months ahead on the whiskey."

A wife is a treasure and a husband is a treasury.

Warning: A husband is like an egg. Kept in hot water too long he becomes hard-boiled.

Woodrow Wilson once said: "Criticism enables the incompetent to display jealousy without feeling embarrassed."

So you can't eat your cake and still have it
In this land of struggle and strife?

Sure you can eat it and have it;
On your hips for the rest of your life.

Bachelors are bachelors not because they have never met the one woman they could live with, but because they haven't met the one woman they couldn't live without.

A man's idea of a loyal devoted woman is one who will deceive another guy for him.

Most good husbands are good husbands because they haven't the nerve to be anything else.

One reason why the big apples always are on top of the basket is the fact that a lot of little apples are holding them up there.

Little boy, to neighbor:
"If the boy next door bothers you practicing on the piano, you might try complaining to my mother."
—Springfield Yellow Jacket.

Forman: "Why are you carrying only one sack when all the other workmen are carrying two?"
Laborer: "Well, I suppose they are too lazy to make two trips like I do."

Housewife: "Why does a big, strong man like you go around begging?"
Hobo: "Well, madam, it's the only profession I know that enables a man to address a beautiful lady like you without an introduction."

Men want all they can get and women all they can't get.

The guy who chases a gal up hill isn't on the level.
My stenographer must be very sanitary—she's always telling me how she took some guy to the cleaners.

Customer: "I don't like the looks of that codfish."
Fish Dealer: "Lady, if it's looks you're after, why don't you buy a goldfish?"

Someone once described a diplomat as a man who can make his wife believe she would look fat in a fur coat.

Seattle Bus Strike In Third Month

Seattle.—The strike by Local 1384, Amalgamated Assn. of Street Electric Railway & Motor Coach Employees (AFL) against the North Coast Greyhound bus line went into its third month Aug. 18 after union members rejected a company offer as inadequate.

The management proposal would have substituted a mileage basis of pay for the traditional hourly rates. Local 1384 Pres. Ray Jensen said, pointing out it would have meant more money for some drivers but layoffs for others.

The union struck for retention of hourly pay rates, continuation of time-and-a-half for extra men and parity wages between terminal workers in Seattle and Portland. Seattle employees now get substantially lower pay.

After the union turned down the company's offer by a 349 to 19 vote, the State Mediation Board announced it was offering its services to try to iron out the dispute.

T-H AIDS FREE-RIDER
Washington.—The Taft-Hartley law came to the support of a free rider as the NLRB ordered both a union local and an employer to pay him back wages lost when he was laid off for non-payment of dues in a union shop. The NLRB based its ruling on the fact that the union shop could not be maintained because there had not been an NLRB union shop authorization election among the three workers involved.



USE HELICOPTER TO FIGHT POLIO—3,000 residents of Springville, N. Y., got together to do something about the increase in polio cases from none in 1948 to 6 this year. Here is the helicopter they hired to wipe out the fly and mosquito population in and around Springville. DDT-fog, harmless to humans, covers stagnant pools, backyards and river which runs through town.

Stay Away From The Loan Shark!

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS

The average workingman owes more than seven different debts. Forty-nine per cent of all the clients of small-loan companies are industrial workers.

The average borrower from a loan company earns \$54 a week and is so deeply in debt, seven per cent of his income these days goes just to pay off debts.

Even in plants that have credit unions, most of the workers who need cash still borrow from small-loan companies.

LOW-RATE LOANS
These are some of the facts I recently learned indicating wage-earners are still borrowing heavily from loan companies despite the fact that in many cases low-cost loans are available to them from their own credit unions, and from regular commercial banks.

I learned this when the representative of a large loan company visited me to refute a magazine article I had written criticizing loan-company rates as too high. He was an intelligent, friendly man who argued that loan companies are compelled to charge higher rates than some other sources, because many of their loans are for small amounts, and some are poor risks. His own firm, he said, at least attempts to maintain an enlightened public relations policy, and avoids going to neighbors, relatives and employers to embarrass slow debtors, as some loan companies have been known to do.

But his own arguments showed many workers today are paying loan-company interest rates of 24 to 36 per cent a year, when frequently they can borrow that money for 7 to 12 per cent, and in many cases, it is unnecessary for them to borrow at all.

520 PER CENT INTEREST!
Or even worse, they borrow from unlicensed loan sharks and salary buyers who hang around the factories and docks, at rates as high as 520 per cent a year! There's been a resurgence of this racket recently, as indicated by investigations in New York. There, the District Attorney found loan sharks paying interest rates of 10 per cent a week to loan sharks.

Here's the difference in cost when you borrow from various sources: If you borrow \$100 from a credit union or a commercial bank, you'll pay back \$103.50 to \$106.

If you borrow \$100 from a loan company, you'll pay back about \$115, more in some states.

If you borrow it from an unlicensed loan shark who charges the rates those longshoremen paid, you'll pay back \$360, assuming you were meanwhile paying off the original \$100 in 12 monthly installments.

Actually, the leading reason why people borrow these days is for consolidation and payment of other debts. That has displaced medical bills as No. 1 cause for borrowing. Thirty-nine per cent of the loans

made by loan companies are to consolidate debts.

COSTLY TO BORROW
In their advertising, the loan companies themselves encourage people to do this. But it's costly and often unnecessary. The way to pay off past-due debts is to go to the people you owe—doctors, dentists, installment merchants, fuel companies, etc.—and arrange with each one to pay off a little each week or month. As long as your payments are steady, even if small, you'll find your creditors generally willing to enter such an arrangement. But if you have to pay extra to Peter to get money to pay Paul, then you're deeper in debt than ever, and will find it increasingly harder to get out.

To their eternal discredit, it is sometimes the doctors and merchants themselves who pressure wage-earners into going to loan companies for cash for their bills. The workingman simply must say no to that greedy, callous attitude, and insist on paying off in small, regular amounts.

If you find some one of your creditors won't wait, then at least first go to the credit union in your shop. The shocking fact is that a majority of workers in places with credit unions do not use them. The loan companies believe people come to them instead, because for one reason, workers are afraid fellow employees will learn they are in debt and will look down on them for it.

If credit unions want to fully serve their purpose, they'll have to do just what the loan companies do: Assure workers they can arrange loans confidentially, promptly and in complete privacy.

HOME MODERNIZATION LOANS
Another leading reason why people are borrowing these days is for home repairs. In this case, too, they pay the high rates of loan companies rather than try to get an FHA home-modernization loan from a commercial bank at an interest charge of about five per cent.

If working people go into hock in comparatively good times, what's going to happen if times get worse? And what happens to production workers' jobs if an increasing amount of the buying public's income is diverted to paying interest rates on debts instead of being used for purchasing goods?

It's doubly to your benefit to avoid high-interest debts and see that the guy working next to you does too.

Printers Carry On T-H Fight

Oakland, Calif.—The AFL's International Typographical Union reaffirmed its strong stand in opposition to the Taft-Hartley law and voted to continue its boycott of the National Labor Relations Board.

This action was taken at the 91st annual convention of the union which concluded its sessions here. The printers again refused to order its officers to sign the non-Communist affidavits required to place the union under NLRB procedure.

The union also:
1. Rejected a resolution by members of the San Francisco local which has been under fire for signing a memorandum agreement short of ITU contract standards. The motion would have instructed ITU officers to stop using union publications for "unwarranted articles" against opponents within the union.

2. Submitted to union referendum an increase in the salaries of the president and secretary-treasurer from \$10,000 to \$12,000 a year; vice president from \$7,500 to \$9,500.

3. Rejected a one-union proposal for the whole printing industry.

4. Directed more cooperation with allied printing crafts.

5. Refused to solicit other unions for strike funds.

6. Voted to intensify ITU activity in Canada.

President Woodruff Randolph told the convention he opposed the move to force officers to sign non-Communist affidavits because it would place the union under NLRB regulation.

"We don't want to use these procedures. We have not won at the beginning and we do not now," he said.

The union has been adamant in its fight against the Taft-Hartley Act under which the NLRB now operates. It has refused to sign contracts which do not give it full union benefits. Pending before the NLRB now are 10 complaints charging the union with unfair labor practices growing out of this stand. The union has been enjoined in Indianapolis Federal District Court from violating the Taft-Hartley Act.

Hay Fever Treatment

Hay fever sufferers are in for it again. The fall hay fever season begins this month and lasts until the first frost. The fever's symptoms are tickling, stuffiness and a watery discharge in the nose, sneezing, and redness and itching of the eyes and face. The cause of it all: ragweed pollen in the air, which inflames the eyes and nasal passages.

Removing the pollen from the air, particularly in your bedroom, is a much-discussed hay fever treatment. If you're lucky to spend most of your day in an air-conditioned room, you'll enjoy the most effective protection available.

Air-conditioning units placed in the windows of your home are expensive, with costs ranging from \$50 for a simple filtering unit, to \$400 for a cooling and filtering unit.

Inexpensive filter masks and small filters worn in the nostrils are of little benefit to most persons, doctors at the U. S. Public Health Service say. They are uncomfortable and unsightly, and offer no resistance to pollen entering through the mouth and eyes.

Hay fever is more than just an annoyance, the Health Service warns. It can affect your general health through loss of sleep and appetite. It can lead to infections of the sinuses, throat and bronchial tubes. And it is sometimes accompanied by asthma.

In addition to the removal of pollen from the air, which is the most complex treatment—you're protected only while in the air-conditioned room—the Public Health Service recommends a series of hypodermic injections to reduce your sensitivity to the pollen.

Your family physician may also prescribe medicines. They may be given as drops in the eyes or nose, as sprays, or as pills or capsules.

All-Out Drive Against Taft

Columbus, Ohio.—The Ohio Federation of Labor plans to invite the AFL's 108 international union presidents to stamp the union against Sen. Robert A. Taft (R) when the campaign against his reelection gets under way in 1950.

News of the planned intense political action drive was disclosed by State Federation Secretary-Treasurer Phil Hannah in a statement to the annual convention, which started here August 2.

If the AFL leaders' tours are successful, Hannah said, it is believed that almost 100 per cent of the eligible AFL voters will go to the polls on election day.

Hannah made it clear their votes would be against Taft.

Tire Blowouts: Hot weather and fast driving increase the danger of tire blowouts.

Apprentice Plan In Tenth Year

This 1949 Labor Day will usher in the tenth year of California's apprenticeship program under the Shelley-Maloney Apprenticeship Standards Act. It was in September, 1939, that the new law went into effect, and, although its enactment had had the full support of labor and management groups throughout the state, perhaps there were some doubts as to its workability. It was, after all, a voluntary law—no one could force an employer or a labor union to come under its provisions. No doubt there were those who wondered if any groups would elect to subscribe to its broad, general provisions. And probably there were others who feared the intrusion of "government bureaucracy" into the training of young persons to become skilled craftsmen.

HISTORY
No one who had anything to do with the passage of the Shelley-Maloney Act, and no one who has supported it in the 10 years since that passage, may feel anything but pride in the results of their actions. Former Senator John F. Shelley, now president of the State Federation of Labor, and Assemblyman Thomas A. Maloney, still serving in the legislature, not only express themselves frequently as having been proud of their foresight 10 years ago, but they also continue to support the apprenticeship program vigorously.

Although Earl Warren was not governor at the time the bill was

from Local 1981, United Steelworkers of America, CIO; E. C. Hinkley, Pittsburgh (employer representative from Pittsburgh Works, Columbia Steel Co.); L. A. Ireland, San Francisco (employer representative from San Francisco Printing Trades Conference); W. P. Kelly, San Francisco (employee representative from California State Council of Carpenters); C. A. Myers, Los Angeles (employer representative from Associated General Contractors, Southern California Chapter); Howard A. Campion, Los Angeles (public representative from Los Angeles City Schools); Samuel L. Fick, Sacramento (ex officio, from Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, State Department of Education), Paul Scharrenberg, San Francisco (ex officio, from State Department of Industrial Relations), Archie J. Mooney acts for Mr. Scharrenberg as secretary of the council.

FORTY YEARS
Although the council sets the over-all policies and procedures, and the Division of Apprenticeship Standards performs the work of administration in California's apprenticeship program, both place emphasis upon the fact that at no time do they interfere with the autonomy of local joint apprenticeship committees. The day-to-day work of supervising California's more than 35,000 apprentices in over 40 skilled trades is carried on through the volunteer work of several thousand local representatives of labor and management, serving as members of joint apprenticeship committees. Governmental representatives assist and cooperate in every way possible, but do not dominate the program.

This local autonomy vested in voluntary local committees is responsible, to no small extent, for the record which California has gained nationally in the field of apprenticeship training. In numbers of apprentices, numbers of participating employers and labor organizations, numbers of trades being taught on the job, and in quality of training programs, California is second to none.

NEED MORE EMPLOYERS
In spite of the great strides that have been made, and the remarkable growth of the program, the Division of Apprenticeship Standards estimates that less than 20 per cent of the employers who are potentially eligible to give training, have programs in operation. The division promises to continue to promote and assist in setting up new training programs, so that additional opportunities will be afforded California's youth to learn skilled crafts, and so that those crafts may be perpetuated.

Start Survey On CVVP Lines

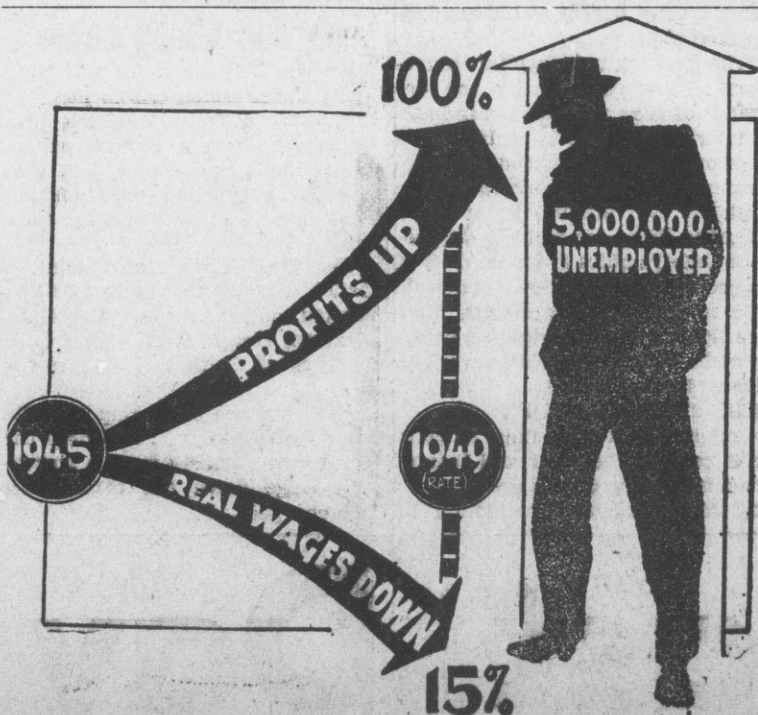
A Bureau of Reclamation field party started surveys yesterday on the west side transmission lines of the Central Valley Project, following last week's approval of funds for the power lines by the United States Senate. A survey office has been opened in Red Bluff, Tehama County, under supervision of Construction Engineer H. W. Thomson of Sacramento.

Regional Director Richard L. Boke of the Bureau of Reclamation said the work will be pushed with all possible speed. Three 230-k.v. main circuits are required to carry the power produced at Shasta Dam and Keswick Dam to the Central Valley load center and giant project pumps at Tracy. One circuit is under construction on the east side of the Valley, already completed and in operation from Shasta Dam to Oroville, and with steel towers erected from Oroville to Elverta, north of Sacramento. The other two circuits will go down the west side directly to Tracy, a distance of about 220 miles from Shasta Dam.

The first 22 miles of the west side lines were constructed last year, terminating at a point opposite the Shasta substation of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company near Cottonwood, Tehama County. A temporary seven-mile wood pole line now connects the end of the CVVP lines with the PG&E substation. Shasta power is being delivered to the PG&E over the completed Shasta-Oroville and Shasta-Cottonwood transmission lines.

Mr. Boke said the Bureau of Reclamation will start acquiring rights-of-way for the west side lines as soon as surveys are sufficiently well along. Design work is underway in the Sacramento and Denver offices of the bureau. Orders for tower steel and aluminum conductor will be issued as soon as possible, Mr. Boke said, and a contract for erection of the lines will be awarded when the tower steel is delivered. He announced the two west side circuits will be constructed simultaneously as a double circuit line over most of the distance. A contract for continuation of the east side line south of Elverta also is to be awarded this year.

It takes about an acre of sweet clover for each strong, healthy hive of bees.



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The Union wishes to call to the attention of all members that the next regular meeting will be held Sept. 13th at 8 p.m. at the Salinas High School Auditorium and the general membership meeting of the Monterey Area to be held at the Labor Temple, 315 Alvarado Street, Monterey on September 8th at 8 p.m. These meetings are the last quarterly meeting of this quarter and if you have not attended one meeting in this quarter the constitutional fines of \$2.50 will be collected. Be sure and attend at least one meeting out of each quarter. We will be seeing you at the next meeting.

As the unemployment situation becomes apparent along with it comes the violation of our agreements by some of our members and several employers on the overtime clauses of the agreements. Some employers are not paying overtime and the Union and its officers have been very busy policing these places that do not pay the overtime. Even though it is in the agreement, there is still the fact that some of our members do not put in a claim for overtime being afraid that the employer will discharge them if they ask for it.

The Union wishes to call to the attention of all of its members that everything in the agreement has been mutually agreed to by your employer and when he signed the agreement it was his bond that he would live up to his part; likewise, the Union in behalf of its members agreed to the terms of the agreement. So if you are working overtime, be sure and collect. If your employer is not adhering to the contract that you are working under, please notify the Union so we may correct the situation.

Remember to ride those union cabs who employ members of our Union under union wages, hours and conditions. The cabs in the Salinas area are: Black and White 5565, Checker and Yellow 7337 and Packard 8001. In the Monterey area the 100 per cent union cab companies are Checker Cab, Monterey Taxi and Rusty's Taxi and Limousine Service. We would like to say that the Checker cab was left out of the listings in last week's column due to the mistake of the writer but Checker as well as the other cabs above mentioned operate union. Sorry the mistake.

THE LAUGHT OF THE WEEK

One of our good union brothers was taken off a job in the construction last week for reporting to the union that a driver of a company truck was not a member of the Teamsters Union. He was laid off by the employer and when the Union questioned his discharge the company claimed that the man had made fun of their trucks. Upon further questioning of the employer he used that alibi as a subterfuge to discharge our union member, however the company's excuse did not hold up and our member is back working on his job and will remain on the job. This, of course, proves that some employers are unfair but with the protection of the Union, discharges as the one above will not work.

TO ALL PRODUCE DRIVERS

This will notify all produce drivers driving equipment over the road and especially Rapid Harvest equipment there is nothing in the contract by and between the Grower-Shippers and this union pertaining to mechanical work or changing tires. Therefore, you are not required under the present agreement and the rate of pay you are receiving to do any mechanical work, changing batteries, tires, etc. That is a mechanic's job and they receive a higher scale than the drivers. If the employer insists that you change tires or do mechanical work, contact the office of the Union. Again, let us remind you that under the present agreement you are paid for driving only and no other work.

The following contracts have been negotiated in the past week and were signed: Liquid Ice Company granting the watch engineers a 5% hourly increase, retroactive to July 1st; Del Monte Properties, Monterey Peninsula, granted all drivers 5c plus retroactive to May 1st. All other conditions of the contracts to remain the same.

If you are not a registered voter be sure and contact someone in the office of the Union so you may be registered to vote as several important issues are coming up in the future and you should be prepared to voice your opinion by a secret ballot.

Millie Atnip, one of our efficient office girls, is taking a well-earned vacation and we certainly miss her, however, she will be back by the time you receive this issue and everything will be going along fine again.

Brother Andrade has been at-

tending the California Federation of Labor Convention in Los Angeles and shall have returned by the time you receive this issue. He will have a lot of information, also a program set up by the State Federation of Labor to carry us forward for the coming year to better our wages, hours and conditions and to protect the unions both in the State Legislature and our National Government, so that anti-union laws do not become effective. To promote such things as pre-paid medicine, increase compensation benefits for those employed also those unable to work and increase pensions for the oldsters and many other social gains that mean so much to us as working people.

We would like to publicly thank, through our column, the following companies who have contributed to our Kiddies' Shows over the past six months to make them a success: Dick's Cycle Shop, who has donated the bicycles for the show. A swell guy and this fellow merits all the business that we can give him. Be sure and patronize Dick's shop. Also the Pet Center which has contributed puppies and the kiddies in the area and this Union really appreciates it. If you are in need of any pet supplies, go to the Pet Center at 276 Alisal Street, Salinas, as that is the best way we can thank these people is by patronizing their stores as they have been so generous to us. Also Golden State Company along with Swell Time who furnished the ice cream for the kiddies free of charge. Both companies have ice cream along with other wonderful products. Be sure to patronize them. Contributions have also been received from the Monterey Employers Council and the Rapid Harvest Company. We certainly appreciate the help these two concerns gave to our Union.

We wish to thank McGeorge Radio who has hooked up all our radio speaker systems for advertising on our Kiddies' Shows. When in need of radio repairs or wiring of any sound equipment, be sure to see McGeorge as they are tops.

Our next Kiddies' Show will be held September 17th at the High School Auditorium at 10 a.m. We will have lots of surprises for the kiddies, candy and etc. The holder of the lucky ticket at our last Kiddies' Show was Ronnie Naslund, who won the bicycle. Ronnie lives at 522 Riker Street, Salinas.

To all members employed in the Laundry and Dry Cleaning Industry: Negotiations are going on and when any new developments occur for the employees we will call a special meeting for that division. Watch this column for future announcements.

NEW ORGANIZATION
The union was successful last week in regards to Glazer Brothers, distributors of confectionary and tobaccos in the Salinas area and they are now in the process of organization and negotiations.

We would like to call to the attention of all members that good standing in the union means that your current dues are paid up for the month. Dues are due and payable on the first day of each month for the current month. Keep your dues in good standing so that you will be entitled to benefits.

Be sure and patronize only those firms that display the union label and buy only union-made goods. Check those goods that you buy for the union label. When you are buying clothing ask the owner of the store for the clothes that bear the union label.

All employers that we have contracts with, in most part, are very cooperative to the end that the contracts negotiated by and between the union and the company are adhered to. Sometimes we find employers especially cooperative and who work in complete harmony with the members of the union for good production and are interested in the employees' welfare. One of these companies is Golden State Company in Salinas. Mr. Stone, who is the manager along with Park Wisdom, his assistant, has given this union 100 per cent cooperation and it is a pleasure to work and be associated with men of

War Plant Monopolies

Washington. — America's war-making potential in certain manufacturing industries is shown to be highly concentrated in the Federal Trade Commission study entitled "The Concentration of Productive Facilities," released here Aug. 24.

Among the industries dominated by three companies are aluminum, controlled 100 per cent by three producers; copper smelting and refining, controlled 88½ per cent; rubber tires and tubes, 70 per cent; motor vehicles, 68.7 per cent, and agricultural machinery, 66.6 per cent.

Six corporations, the FTC report said, control 63.4 per cent of the primary steel industry, six industrial chemicals headed by DuPont hold 62.7 per cent of their field, and a like number of aircraft firms have 60.4 per cent of the assets of the plane-building industry. Shipbuilding is concentrated in the captive shipyards of Big Steel.

American railroads employ more than 1,375,000 persons.

this caliber. They understand the problems of working people and do their utmost to work for the betterment of their employees, members of our union.

VETERANS NEWS

Veterans and dependents of deceased veterans who, subsequent to Pearl Harbor Day, became eligible for pension or compensation benefits but were prevented from making application due to enemy action, may receive retroactive awards under a recently approved law, Veterans Administration said today.

Existing law contains time limits for applying which govern the effective date of the award. For example, if the dependents of a veteran who died from service-connected causes file claim within a year, the compensation payments are made retroactive to the date he died; otherwise, the effective date is the date of application.

For those persons who were interned or otherwise prevented by an enemy country from making application within the time limits prescribed, these time limits are waived.

In order to qualify for retroactive payments, the applicant must have been receiving pension or compensation on August 1, 1949, and must apply within a year from that date.

Incomplete or erroneous entries on the application forms only serve to delay payments, so it is to a veteran's own interest to avoid mistakes, VA pointed out.

There are nine spaces on the application form: (1) full name, typed or printed; (2) mailing address; (3) county; (4) service serial number; (5) branch of service; (6) birth date; (7) insurance number (this item is helpful but not essential if other information is supplied fully); (8) VA claim number, if a veteran has one, and (9) the veteran's signature.

Question: My husband, a World War I veteran, died of a nonservice-connected ailment. Am I eligible for a pension?

Answer: You may be entitled if you were married to the veteran prior to December 14, 1944; your income does not exceed the limitation established by law and your late husband's service meets the requirements of the law.

Question: What is the time limit for filing claim for burial allowance?

Answer: Claim may be filed within two years from the date of cremation or permanent burial of the veteran.

Question: I have noticed the term "statutory award" from time to time but have no idea what it means. What is a "statutory award?"

Answer: A statutory award is one in which the amount of the award is specifically provided by the governing legislation.

Question: What will I have to do to have the amount of my National Service Life Insurance policy reduced?

Answer: You will have to submit to VA a written request stating your desire over your own signature.

Clothes Often Kill the Man

Present-day clothing, instead of making the man, often injures or even kills him!

According to the September 1949 issue of the "California Safety News," the failure to use suitable clothing and adequate personal protective equipment was responsible for 45 deaths and almost 6000 disabling injuries in California industry alone last year.

Early man recognized that in rough mountainous terrain he could better stalk and pursue game if his feet were wrapped in animal skin for protection; and he came to use animal skin for protection from jungle and desert growth and extremes in temperature. Today industry recognizes the value of special clothing and other personal protection in certain operations and exposures, in some of which normal clothing itself constitutes a hazard!

The imperative need for the availability and use of safety hats, for instance, is tragically illustrated by figures given; 16 fatal accidents and 260 head injuries, all of which might have been averted by the use of safety hats.

While clothing is usually regarded as adornment, says the "California Safety News," its basic value is still primarily for protection. It should never interfere with a worker's efficiency, and most certainly should never endanger his life and limb.

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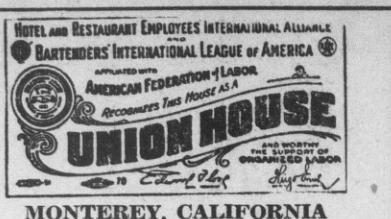
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Local 483 Reports



September 5, 1949. The fog hanging low over the Monterey Peninsula was a MOST welcome sight to your secretary after eight days of Los Angeles heat and smog! There will be no further complaints about our fog—for several weeks at least, until the memory of 98 degree temperatures and eye-burning smog has been dimmed!

Despite the personal inconveniences, the Sixth Annual Convention of the California State Culinary Council, and the Forty-seventh Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor saw capacity delegations from nearly every local union of the AFL in our great state. The sessions were long and highly interesting, and the agreements finally arrived at will have a most important bearing upon the future of every union worker in this state. Greatest emphasis was placed on the political front, with many resolutions being submitted which called for even greater labor participation in politics, through the medium of the California Labor League for Political Education. Since the Labor News covered the convention, and will undoubtedly report elsewhere on the activities of the State Federation Convention, this column will be devoted to the activities of the two-day session of our State Culinary Alliance, held on August 27 and 28, at the Waiters' Union Headquarters in Los Angeles.

CULINARY ACTIONS

The most important resolution, from the standpoint of a small local union, to come out of this meeting dealt with standardization of contracts throughout the state. In theory, the idea advanced, which is certainly not a new one, would be a wonderful boon to the small locals in rural communities. Small unions would have the advantage of cooperation from the big unions in industrial areas, for the purpose of collective bargaining and economic pressure. In actual practice, however, the records, which speak for themselves, indicate that such cooperation has existed only in limited fashion. Such should not be the case. For if the Culinary Workers of California are to organize most effectively, and secure constantly improved wages, hours, and working conditions for the members, it will of necessity be the result of state-wide cooperation. Small town local unions, with limited financial reserves and often with poorly qualified leaders, are in no position to bargain with the same effectiveness which the large and powerful unions of the big cities exert in their contract negotiations. And all too often small unions are split by dissensions which add to their lack of effectiveness. The presence of employer's relatives, "boss stooges," faint hearts, and selfish individuals receiving above the union wage scale who choose not to assist their less fortunate brothers and sisters, causes continual friction midst the ranks of small town union. This dissension can be overcome—but it takes perseverance, constant education of the members, and assistance from our large, strong local unions when such aid is required.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Following the Culinary Alliance sessions, a meeting of the delegates from all the bartender and culinary unions in the Eighth District of the State Alliance, which encompass Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties, was held. These delegates discussed the application of the contract standardization resolution to our own particular problems within the district. The consensus of all opinions expressed indicated a strong desire to reactivate the so-called Monterey Bay Area Culinary Council at the earliest practicable date, for the purpose of mutual help and cooperation in preparing the 1950 contracts for negotiation with the employer groups. This subject will be thoroughly discussed during our September meetings, in order that every member in attendance will be briefed on the background of this organization, and will have a voice in determining whether or not it should be reactivated.

All the incumbent officers of our State Alliance were re-elected for another term. Particular credit is due our hard-working state secretary, John W. Brown of San Diego, who did such a splendid job of directing the Anti-Prohibition Campaign during the 1948 elections. It is a certainty that we would have the prohibition amendment on our statute books as law now were it not for the vigorous campaign against this stupid measure which our State Alliance conducted.

The vice president of our Eighth District is again Herschell Morgan, of the Bartenders' Local 577, San Jose, whom your secretary had the privilege of nominating for re-election.

RUMORS
There were a couple of interesting—and somewhat ugly—rumors in wide circulation, which concerned Local 483 and your secretary. One was to the effect that our local planned to "take over" sister locals in nearby communities and add their members to Local 483! Just how this Coup D'Etat is to

take place was not explained by the rumor-mongers! Since the only purpose such a rumor serves is to create or promote friction and dissension, it should and must be branded as the falsehood that it is. Members of Local 483 can render a distinct service to our own union and to the State Alliance as well by refusing to listen seriously or pass on such gossip. Those who persist in such discussions play right into the hands of anti-labor employers who seek constantly to disrupt and destroy our union. The second rumor would have the public believe that Local 483, which was reinstated in 1937 as a bartenders union, was about to drop all members excepting the bartenders, and then "take over" all the bartenders in Monterey County! It has always been the firm belief of your secretary that our greatest strength stems from our mixed membership, because of the greater bargaining power which a mixed local concentrates. Just for the record, your secretary will not at any time be a party to any movement which would advocate the establishment of a separate local for culinary workers, and the retention of Local 483 as a bartenders union only! Another rumor which purpose could only be to disrupt the local and spread dissension amongst the members.

Final meeting for September will be held on Wednesday, Sept. 21, at 2:30 p.m. Let's have a big turnout, and a good discussion on some of the important problems which confront our union and our members.

Your secretary is pleased to report that several meetings were held with the officials of the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company, at the Los Angeles office. As you know, the dividend which we expected to receive had been turned down by the home office of this company, to the dissatisfaction of all concerned. Well, a deposit of slightly more than \$1,000 was made immediately upon my return to Monterey, so we now have the dividend!

GEORGE L. RICE,
Secretary.

Blast Mex. Jobless Move

San Francisco.—The AFL's National Farm Labor Union is fighting against the contract executed August 1 between the United States and Mexico to allow the entry of up to 35,000 Mexican nationals into the United States as farm laborers.

Ernesto Galarza, Mexican-born director of research and education for the organization of some 16,000 farm workers, declared the AFL was ready as a last resort "to stand guard over the big corporation ranches and see that no contract nationals go to work there."

The organization is carrying on a campaign to inform its members and other farm workers what the union considers a few simple facts, chief among which is that there are now about 50,000 unemployed farm workers in California.

"No more farm laborers will be needed to pick the coming cotton crop, but the State Department and the United States Employment Service have refused to recognize this fact—apparently because the Washington pressure of the Associated Farmers is irritating," Mr. Galarza said.

The corporation farmers want more Mexican nationals, the union asserts, not because they will be needed but rather because they will flood the farm labor markets and depress the wage scale and because the Mexicans are considered unorganizable.

Petitions now being circulated among all shades of California farm workers, including Mexicans, have gathered 7,000 signatures opposing the new immigration, which is scheduled to start early next month, the union said. President Truman has been asked to cancel the agreement.

NAM Praises Defense Layoffs
New York.—Protests from organized labor are mounting against the firing of thousands of civilian employees in military establishments as a result of Defense Secretary Louis Johnson's recent lay-off order. On Aug. 29 the National Association of Manufacturers spoke up on the subject.

Using NAM Managing Director Earl Bunting as their mouthpiece, the men who run American big business praised the dismissals as meriting "the commendation of every American citizen."

Johnson's order was hailed as "a forthright action." Nowhere in the NAM statement was there any concern for the welfare of the fired workers, most of whom will have to join the swelling jobless ranks.

SPEND YOUR UNION-EARNED WAGES WITH FRIENDS OF ORGANIZED LABOR.

IT WILL BE A DIFFERENT STORY IN 1950



If You Bet on the Horses You Are Sure to Lose

Are you one of the 10 million Americans who regularly visit one of the 100-odd race tracks in the country to play the ponies? Or one of the great uncounted number who seldom go near a race track but regularly patronize the bookie around the corner?

If you are—or if you have any other interest in gambling—you can profitably heed the advice given by a man who knows the odds: You Can't Win.

TELLS WHY GAMBLERS LOSE

That fact is the title of the new book by Dr. Ernest E. Blanche, who has made a life-time hobby of studying gambling. The book, *You Can't Win*, is available at your book store or from the publisher, Public Affairs Press, 2153 Florida Ave., Washington, D.C., for \$2.

One of the most interesting chapters in the book which also deals authoritatively and in detail with gambling in football pools, numbers, shooting craps and card playing, to mention only a few of the topics—is entitled "Betting on the Horses."

Gambling with a bookie, Dr. Blanche points out, is sheer folly, because the bookie takes every precaution to make sure he has the best end of the bargain.

To begin with, the bookie or bookmaker, operates illegally. He reports nothing to the state and pays nothing to the race track owners and horsemen. As a result he has this initial advantage: he pockets the 10 to 15 per cent of the bet this is regularly taken for taxes and upkeep of the racing tracks in states where racing is permitted.

The bookie gains another advantage by limiting the pay-off prices on winning selections. Most bookies pay "20-8-and-4" by which is meant that he will not pay more than 20 to 1 on a "win" bet; more than 8 to 1 on a "place" bet or more than 4 to 1 on a "show" bet.

HOW BOOKIES CUT LOSSES

Thus he cuts down the amount of money he stands to lose in case a longshot comes in. More than this, most bookies won't accept "show" bets at all, because they tend to lose money on such wagers.

A "show" bet on a favorite is one of the safest bets of all—and it also pays the least return. For instance, Dr. Blanche says, a "show" bet on a favorite who wins is small, often only 10 per cent above the amount wagered; a \$2 ticket would win only 20 cents.

The net result is that, if you patronize the bookie very much, you help him make a very comfortable living, but you are bound to lose.

If you place your bets at the race track you have the advantage that you will be paid off at track odds—if a longshot you have picked does come in you will get the full amount the track pays off.

DEDUCTIONS CUT WINNINGS
But, Dr. Blanche points out, it is generally overlooked that you can't beat the races legally or illegally, because your winnings—if any—

Average American Living Longer

Washington.—A study of 1947 death statistics shows the average American at birth has a life expectancy of 66.8 years, the U.S. Public Health Service said Aug. 18. The average length of life has increased nearly two years since pre-war years, it reported.

White persons, however, can expect a longer life than those the service classifies as "non-white", most being Negroes. The average length of life for non-white women is 61.9 years, compared to 70.6 years for white women, the report said. Non-white men have an average life expectancy of only 57.9 years, whereas white men average 65.2 years.

Although not discussed by the public health service, the reason for shorter life expectancy among Negroes is traced by doctors directly to poor living conditions, inferior food, bad housing, insufficient medical care, etc.

For the first time the life expectancy of the average white man has reached the retirement age under the Social Security system, 65 years.

Sawyer Is Coming West

Washington.—Another search for economic trouble spots by Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer was announced August 31.

Sawyer leaves Washington Sept. 10 for a check up on unemployment conditions on the West Coast and in the Rocky Mountain area. A previous check up by Sawyer in nine eastern and midwestern cities aroused stormy debate as to whether he was glossing over the extent of unemployment and the dangers of current trends.

The name of the first new towns to be built in Britain are Stevenage, Crawley-Three Bridges, Hemel Hempstead, Harlow, Hatfield and Welwyn Garden City, Aythya, Easington, and East Kilbride.

News For Women

CAN IT OR FREEZE IT?

If you have a freezer or access to one, you will probably wonder whether it is better to can or freeze certain fruits or vegetables.

There is no doubt that some foods are better frozen and others are more successfully canned.

Green beans belong to the group of vegetables which are better tasting and much more nourishing when frozen. The experts rate them almost twice as high as canned ones. They retain more vitamin C, and thiamine, the texture is better and they taste better.

The Dept. of Agriculture's bureau of home nutrition points out that there is a large variety of materials for packaging food for home freezing now on the market, most of them good.

PROPER CONTAINERS

Rigid containers of tin, glass or plastic are particularly convenient. They are easy to handle, you don't have to line them and they can be used again. They are more expensive than cartons or wrappings but in the long run, if reused, they should prove more economical.

Tin cans may be used for freezing fruits, vegetables, dairy products, poultry and seafood. Foods which require special lacquer linings for canning in tin also require the same kind of linings for frozen packing. The new sliptop tin can—it has a removable lid that forms the top of the can—allows the frozen food to slide out easily when the lid is taken off.

Special round or square glass containers for freezing, stronger at low temperatures than glass canning jars, are on the market. New glass jars for freezing are also designed without shoulders, allowing the frozen food to slide out easily, the home freezer specialists point out. These square glass and rigid plastic containers take up little space in the freezer but they should be handled gently to keep from breaking since they may become brittle at low temperatures.

CARTONS, FOILS, FILMS

Lightweight aluminum boxes are also on the market now. The usual heavily waxed paperboard cartons which require no lining are lightweight, convenient in shape and take a lot of rough usage at low temperature. They are cheaper than tin cans or glass and come with a sliptop, snap lid or reusable plastic top.

Then there is aluminum foil, especially handy for wrapping baked cakes or pies, meats and poultry. The laminated foil holds up better during storage than plain aluminum foil. Correctly folded, these foils provide a moisture and vapor proof package. Some of them may even be sealed by applying heat.

Still other new materials are polyethylene and polythene, both plastic films. They are more useful as liners for cartons or outside wrappings than cellulose-type films.

Cellophane made for freezing is a good lining for paperboard cartons. Laminated cellophane—that is cellophane made with a backing of other sheeting material—can be heatsealed to make a moisture and vapor proof package like some of the laminated aluminum foils.

Jack Up AMA on Smear Statements

Washington.—Rep. Andrew Biemiller (D., Wis.) Aug. 26 called on the American Medical Assn. to retract a smear statement which it has put out against national health insurance.

The congressman referred to material printed by the AMA which claimed that Lenin, Communist leader of the Russian revolution in 1917, once said "socialized medicine is the keystone of the arch of the socialist state."

Biemiller said research by the Library of Congress and other experts on Russian history failed to find any foundation for the alleged quotation.

Already plumbers and roofers have agreed to the 12½ increase. The steamfitters are expected to announce their decision shortly. Along with the bricklayers, ironworkers, sheet metal workers and lathers are also undecided.

The bricklayers are demanding a 30c raise to bring their hourly pay up to the \$3.00 rate which prevails in most major cities.

CONGA LINE A PICKET LINE—These nimble-footed pickets are shown dancing their demands for higher wages and better working conditions. Members of the Guild of Variety Artists (AFL), they are instructors at the Arthur Murray dancing school in Chicago.



Foods Under A Few Giants

Washington.—The influence of a few big food manufacturing corporations on America's grocery bill was graphically shown Aug. 24 in a study by the Federal Trade Commission on the concentration of industrial power.

The FTC found that food processors were most highly concentrated in the meat industry and in the field of biscuits and crackers, on the basis of 1947 corporation statements of their own assets. Dominating the meat industry, spearhead of the price decontrol drive after World War II, were Armour, Swift and Wilson. These packers together owned 64 per cent of the industry's assets. Helping them dominate the field were Cudahy and Morrell, owning another 8½ per cent of the industry.

In the biscuit and cracker line National Biscuit, Sunshine and United Biscuit set the pace, controlling between them 67.7 per cent of the entire industry's assets.

In the dairy products field, the FTC report showed, National Dairy Products Corporation and Borden owned nearly half the entire industry. Second flight outfits including Carnation, Beatrice Foods Co. and Pet Milk brought the total of the first five up to 63 per cent of the industry.

In the field of grain mill products, eight companies control half the assets, and in canning and preserving, the name number have 51 per cent control of the industry.

Rent Protests Flood Congress

Washington.—As delegations of protesting tenants and letters and telegrams of alarm flooded into housing headquarters here Aug. 18, President Harry S. Truman blamed the proposed decontrol of a third of the remaining areas on Congress.

President Truman told his press conference that Congress had failed to appropriate enough money to keep the rent authorities operating at the present level. In this, he backed the statement of Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods that the reduction was made necessary by lack of funds. Woods said he either had to cut his staff by one-third or decontrol one-third of the remaining controlled areas.

But Washington observers recalled that when Woods testified before the 5 percenters investigating committee last week he admitted that his chief idea had been decontrol from the time he took office, after 5 percenter James V. Hunt had paved the way for him.

The decontrol will be carried out under the recent extension act passed by Congress. Since it became effective last April, 193 areas have been decontrolled. Some 1,000 counties in 590 areas are still under control.

Rent experts went into a huddle to decide just how the decontrols will be carried out, but said it would be a week or ten days before any lists could be made available.

The consumer price index issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that rent in recent months has been rising steadily in all parts of the nation.

Hoover's Alarm

We are not impressed by Herbert Hoover's alarmist talk about our nation being headed toward collectivism. When the former President is moved to this mood, we cannot help but think back to 1932 when he viewed with alarm the possibility that Franklin Delano Roosevelt might be elected President and predicted, in that eventuality, that grass soon would be growing in Main Street everywhere. Fortunately, Roosevelt was elected and found means to eradicate from the nation's Main Streets the weeds of depression that had taken strong root because of the inept Hoover administration.—Minnesota Labor.

The Postman Vs. the Dogs

Springfield, Ill.—A legislative bill to make dog owners specifically liable for unreasonable attacks by their animals upon innocent persons has been signed into law by Gov. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois.

It was sponsored by the National Association of Letter Carriers, Local 11, (AFL), representing 4,500 mailmen of the Chicago postoffice.

Fred Andrews, president of Local 11, visited Springfield during the General Assembly to urge passage of the measure. Chicago postmen have been annoyed for years by all sorts of mutts, both playful and vicious, who make it their business to sink their teeth into anyone who steps on their owners' porches.

Actually, dog owners always have been liable for damages caused by their animals, but, without a clear statute on the books, some owners have resisted settlement of claims or tried to negotiate for half, Andrews explained.

"It costs \$25 just to start a suit," said the union leader. "If a mailman's trousers are torn, the claim is for \$14 or \$16, the price of a new pair. So, if the owner wouldn't admit liability, it was tough to collect."

"The new law is so specific, it should make it easier to press a claim. At least, an injured mailman can read it to the dog's owner and show him how much chance he would have of escaping liability in court."

"It also makes the owner liable for the costs of bringing suit, shifting the burden of litigation off the mailman."

The new law provides: "If a dog, without provocation, attacks or injures any person who is peacefully conducting himself in any place where he may lawfully be, the owner of the dog is liable in damages to the person so attacked or injured..."

Milk drivers, laundry drivers, meter readers, and other AFL craftsmen who visit the homes of dog owners are protected on an equal basis with letter carriers, Andrews pointed out.

John Haderlein, acting postmas-

ter of Chicago, was another supporter of the bill.

"We've had a number of carriers bitten," said Haderlein, "and it's no fun when they have to undergo rabies treatments and lose work."

Haderlein said he has authority to halt mail deliveries to home owners who fail to restrain vicious dogs, after warning.

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